

Journal of Social Hygiene

Thirty-Sixth Anniversary Number

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THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION
National Headquarters, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

WASHINGTON LIAISON OFFICE

Room 512, 1424 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

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WILLIAM FREEMAN SNOW AWARD

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO HUMANITY



Presented to

FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

1949

TO FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON . . .

Who has devoted herself unceasingly to the conservation and improvement of human life and welfare in the United States and other countries through education and the practical application of new knowledge in science, sociology, and ethics . . .

Whose career as homemaker, civic leader, and statesman has been an inspiration to youth and their elders from her graduation in 1904 through subsequent years marked by the conferring of many honors and degrees including the Doctor of Humanities in 1944 . . .

Whose special studies and continuous support of public health nursing and nursing education have been a vital force in advancing standards of such education, and in the provision of nursing services for all in need of them . . .

Whose influence, and the sponsoring and promotion of constructive health, nursing and social legislation as Representative in Congress from the twenty-second Ohio District and as an outstanding member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, has been of great national and international importance . . .

Who in the midst of other activities has always found time for leadership and participation in the social hygiene programs at home and abroad . . .

The American Social Hygiene Association is privileged to award this medal for Distinguished Service to Humanity with the affectionate good wishes of all her fellow officers and members of the Association and affiliated agencies.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON—Born March 29, 1885, Cleveland, Ohio.

Congresswoman Bolton is the daughter of Charles William and Mary Perry (Payne) Bingham. Her maternal grandfather was U. S. Senator Henry B. Payne. Her grandfather served in the Ohio State Legislature. Before his death her husband served for a decade as a member of the House of Representatives.

Education: Hathaway-Brown School in Cleveland.

Two years study and travel in Europe.

Graduated Miss Spence's School for Girls, Class of 1904.

Student Mannes Music School New York City.

L.L.D., Colgate University 1940.

L.H.D., Ohio Wesleyan University 1942.

L.H.D., Baldwin Wallace College 1944.

Doctor of Humanities Western Reserve University 1944.

L.L.D., Kenyon College 1947.

L.L.D., Wooster College 1948.

Married Chester Castle Bolton 1907.

Children: Charles Bingham, Kenyon Castle, Oliver Payne.

Active in community and civic affairs, and in improvement particularly of health, education and administration of public welfare legislation in the states and nation.

Member of House of Representatives, United States Congress, continuously since 1940.

Member Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

Outstanding leader in behalf of constructive legislation for health conservation, social protection, medical and nursing care, and international relations.

President, Payne-Fund New York.

Trustee: Tuskegee Institute Alabama; East Side Community Center Cleveland; Lake Erie College Painesville Ohio; Lakeside Hospital Cleveland.

Chairman, War Program Committee on Public Health Nursing.

Member Advisory Council: Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing Western Reserve University; National Organization for Public Health Nursing; National Association Colored Graduate Nurses.

Honorary member: American Hospital Association; League of Nursing Education; Association Collegiate Schools of Nursing; Alumni Association Army School of Nursing.

Vice President and Honorary Life Member American Social Hygiene Association.

Member of Boards of Directors and Advisory Councils of many other voluntary health, education, and welfare agencies.

Officer and member of other influential organizations with such varied interests as the Pen and Brush Club, Newspaper Women's Club, Society of Women Geographers, Daughters of American Revolution, Vice Regent for Ohio on the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association, Women's National Republican Club, Presbyterian and other church groups.



Recipients of the Award

1937—At a testimonial dinner on the occasion of his fortieth year of distinguished service to education, public health, and social hygiene a bronze portrait plaque was presented to Dr. William Freeman Snow by friends in this and other countries; and a Committee of the American Social Hygiene Association was appointed to award medal replicas of the plaque in recognition of outstanding service of others in the field of social hygiene.

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| <p>1938 EDWARD L. KEYES, M.D.
Past President and Honorary President,
American Social Hygiene Association</p> <p>1939 THOMAS PARRAN, M.D.
Surgeon General, United States Public
Health Service</p> <p>1940 GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING
General of the Armies</p> <p>1941 MRS. SYBIL NEVILLE-ROLFE, O.B.E.
Secretary-General, British Social Hygiene
Council</p> <p>1942 BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK F. RUSSELL, M.C. (retired)
Harvard University School of Public
Health</p> <p>1943 RAY LYMAN WILBUR, M.D.,
Chancellor, Stanford University</p> <p>1944 HUGH S. CUMMING, M.D.
Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau</p> | <p>1945 MAJOR-GENERAL MERRITTE W. IRELAND,
M.C. (retired)
Former Surgeon General, United States
Army</p> <p>1946 JOHN H. STOKES, M.D.,
Director, Institute of Syphilis Control and
Professor, University of Pennsylvania
School of Medicine</p> <p>1946 COLONEL LAWRENCE W. HARRISON, M.B.,
D.S.O.
Former Venereal Disease Officer, British
Ministry of Health</p> <p>1947 SIR SIDNEY WEST HARRIS, C.B., C.V.O.
Assistant Under Secretary of State, Brit-
ish Home Office, and United Kingdom
delegate to the United Nations Economic
and Social Council</p> <p>1948 PHILIP R. MATTHEW
Industrialist, President National Health
Council</p> <p>1949 FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON, M.C.
Vice President, American Social Hygiene
Association</p> |
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Journal of Social Hygiene

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MARCH, 1949

NO. 3

Thirty-Sixth Anniversary Number

THE ASSOCIATION'S THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

"Periodically, at our homes," said President Philip R. Mather in opening the American Social Hygiene Association's Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting in Washington on February 2, "we invite guests in, and whenever this takes place there is always a little extra activity around the house. Things are picked up around the living-room and elsewhere and we spruce up a bit generally. This is a wholesome thing, because it keeps us just a little more on our toes than we would otherwise be.

"So, in the social hygiene movement, we invite our friends periodically to come and see what we are doing. This is what we have done at this Social Hygiene Meeting here today in Washington and at other similar meetings throughout the country. The effect on us in the Association I think is a wholesome one. It is a good thing for us to "take to the road" with some of the sessions of our Annual Meeting. It leads us to review our activities more carefully and plan for the future more surely in the light of community needs and conditions as well as from the national standpoint. We are happy to be here today to hold our Annual Luncheon Session, and to join with our colleagues from the Federal Agencies, the national voluntary organizations, and the members and officers of the Social Hygiene Society of the District of Columbia in this Regional Conference."

In this "come and see" spirit, the JOURNAL presents the addresses and Proceedings of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting, as a souvenir for those who took part, and for the information of Association members and friends who could not be present.

PROGRAM

Annual Meeting and District of Columbia Regional Conference

Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., February 2, 1949

10:30 a.m. Morning Session

Panel Discussion: *The Mutual Responsibilities of the Community, the Armed Forces and the Serviceman***Moderator:** Major General Edwin P. Parker, Jr., Provost Marshal General, and Chairman, Central Board, Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards**Panel Members:** Group representing all Services of the Military Establishment, including, from the Army: Colonel Barrows, Lt. Col. James B. Murphy, Lt. Col. W. A. Bishop, Major Claude M. Eberhart (MC). From the Air Force: Brigadier General J. V. Dillon, Lt. Col. Palmer P. Pierce (Ch), Major James A. Crehan, Major Louis Kossuth (MC). From the Navy: Captain Jack Maginnis, Captain R. W. Babione (MC), Captain D. V. Gladding. From the Marine Corps: Lt. Col. D. C. Pollock. From the Coast Guard: Commander L. H. Morine

12:30 pm. Luncheon Session

Presiding: Philip R. Mather, President, American Social Hygiene Association
*Presentation of Honorary Life Memberships in the Association to Major Louis N. Altschuler and Miss Jean B. Pinney**Award of the William Freeman Snow Medal for Distinguished Service to Humanity to the Honorable Frances Payne Bolton, Member of Congress, and Vice President, American Social Hygiene Association***Addresses:** *A New Day for Health and Welfare, The Honorable Frances Payne Bolton, M.C.**We Are Moving Forward, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service**Significant Steps in District of Columbia Social Hygiene Progress During 1948, Dr. William P. Herbst, President, Social Hygiene Society, District of Columbia*

3:30 p.m. Afternoon Session

Panel Broadcast: Youth Panel, *What We Need in Sex Education*, under supervision of Mrs. Hazel Markel, Director of Educational Activities, Station WTOP, CBS, Washington, D. C.**Film Showing:** *Human Growth***Panel Discussion:** *Progress and Gaps in Family Life Education***Moderator:** Dean James Harold Fox, School of Education, George Washington University**Panel Members:** Birch E. Bayh, Director, health and physical education, D. C. Public Schools; Frances C. Haddock, Chairman, health and personal development area, department of physical education for women, Howard University; Dr. Mabel G. Leshner, Education Consultant, American Social Hygiene Association; Captain Rhoda J. Milliken, Chief, Women's Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department; Mrs. Wallace N. Streeter, 5th Vice President, D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers; Dr. S. Ross Taggart, Chief, Bureau of Venereal Disease, D. C. Health Department

Joining the Association and the District of Columbia Social Hygiene Society in sponsorship of the Annual Meeting and Regional Conference were the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and cooperating agencies of the District of Columbia and neighboring states. The Association's Washington Liaison Office, under the direction of Miss Eleanor Shenehon, assisted by Mrs. Betty A. Murch, Miss Florence Sochis, Mrs. Josephine V. Tuller and Miss Ann Tremble of the New York headquarters staff, was responsible for details of program and arrangements, in cooperation with representatives of the above-named groups.



AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL LUNCHEON MEETING, WASHINGTON,
FEBRUARY 2, 1949

At the luncheon table, left to right: Dean James Harold Fox, Major General Edwin P. Parker, Jr., Mrs. Bolton, President Mather, Surgeon General Scheele, Dr. Herbst, Miss Pinney, Major Altshuler.

A NEW DAY FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE *

FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON

Member of Congress and 1949 Recipient, Snow Award

Whatever may be one's concept of health and welfare for one's self and for the nation, from whatever angle one may view the many proposals for securing these assets, this would seem the moment when every effort could and should be made to expose all citizens to opportunity to achieve a maximum of health and a higher minimum of wholesome living.

We have a goal here in America—a vision, which, though, perhaps, often dimmed, still lives in our minds and hearts. We see before us, ever beckoning, this land of our dreams, our desires, our hopes and our determined efforts: a land where children will be born with fine strong bodies, keen minds and understanding hearts, into homes where love and kindness dwell; a land in which each may have the education and training best suited to his capacity and work adequate for his need—a land where there may be in addition a bit of laughter, and time to enjoy the beauty of God's world. Such, surely, is the dream of every one of us; such is the goal towards which we have set our feet.

That we have travelled but a part of the way need not discourage us, for we have progressed.

Look back over the centuries. Certainly the world as a whole is a little better than it was, say in the Middle Ages, or in the days of Ancient Rome, when captives built the great temples and forums and walls, even as in Egypt. Look back when you grow downhearted over our today, and without any possible doubt you will see that, man for man, there is less unhappiness, more joy, in our day than could then have been dreamed of.

True it still is that no one has arisen to tell us the vivid tale of suffering India that all the world would know its truth. Nor has anyone come amongst us to sing of the sorrows of the millions that for thousands of years have been spawned into the great enigma that is China. And who sings the song of the Russia that is filled with sorrow and anguish, agony and despair. And what of Ceylon and Indonesia and all that great East? Who comes to bring light and sane leadership to Africa? But even though we have begun to be aware of these great tragic symphonies we know that man for man there is more chance for joy now than in the days of Tamarlane, of Nero, of Rameses the Great.

* This address, given at the Association's Annual Luncheon meeting in Washington, D. C., on February 2, was recorded by *Telenews* for the motion picture newscasts, appeared on the Columbia Broadcasting television program and was broadcast in several different languages by the U. S. State Department's *Voice of America*. With Mrs. Bolton's acceptance of the Snow Award (see p. 115), the address was also printed in the *Congressional Record* of February 2.

Let us rejoice that this is so, and having glanced backwards in time let us look with clear eyes upon Today that we may set out with fearlessness and faith upon Tomorrow's road, uncharted though it be.

As a nation we cannot go far except we have health of body, keenness of mind, clarity of understanding. Two wars have shown us what could be a very frightening health picture were we just to stand before it immovable, aghast. But we have never done that, have we? We have always faced up to unpleasant things when we had to and then have set about doing something about them.

The fact that diseases of death-dealing virulence take heavy tolls annually right here in the United States, as well as across the world, brings into high relief the efforts of this first half of the Twentieth Century to establish a better standard of health. And amazing have been the results! Think of the serums and vaccines that can control epidemics of today. Only a year ago cholera began to spread like wildfire over Egypt. What happened? Why, all the countries of the world that had cholera serum sent what they had by plane to Cairo! How could that be? Because men have begun to learn that none can live to himself alone and have brought the World Health Organization into being.

In this day of shrinking distances health and its tragic darker brother, disease, have world-wide significance. Only through intelligent cooperation can we hope to bring about even the first faint vestiges of our dream. *Health*—that is our goal. What do we mean by the term—just absence of disease? Perhaps that is your concept, but I confess it is not mine. To me *Health* can best be described as a state of ecstasy, a merging with the Great Stream of joyous, unconquerable Life. But for practical purposes I accept the definition given by the World Health Organization Constitution: "Complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease and infirmity," for the acceptance of this definition has started a concerted world-wide attack upon three of man's most terrible enemies: malaria, tuberculosis and venereal disease. Hundreds of millions of people all over the world are victims of malaria; tuberculosis has attacked the weakened peoples of the war torn lands with a renewed and hideous fury; and the venereals have stolen into the very center of our civilization, reaching beyond today into a darkened tomorrow.

Dr. Scheele, our alert, new Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, is to speak rather particularly about the actual stamping out of this scourge, the special field in which the American Social Hygiene Association, of which I have long had the rare privilege of serving as vice president under Dr. Wilbur and Mr. Mather, has worked. I shall not intrude into his areas though I share with him the hope that the recent and somewhat spectacular gains in scientific discovery and practical application may speed the day when we shall be free of this bondage.

But in this battle against venereals, science alone cannot win. In no other field of preventive medicine is it more vital to carry on

simultaneously correlative activities in education, recreation, social protection and law enforcement. Even these are not enough for no complete victory will be achieved until each child is brought to a deep and unshakable understanding that the body is indeed the Temple of the Holy Spirit, to be understood, to be used as an instrument by which the indwelling soul may find its way to God.

Immense gains have been made since I first learned at first hand something of the national and international problems and shared with scientists and laymen the thrill of a fresh courage to persevere that came with the identification of the spirochete, the development of the Wassermann test, the final release by Professor Ehrlich of the now long famous arsenic compound "606" which began the long march of science and clinical medicine through successive improvements of therapy to the great benefits of penicillin which, at the moment, is such a "wonder drug" for the treatment of both syphilis and gonorrhea.

There are highlights along the way—pioneers such as Prince Morrow, Charles W. Eliot, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Jane Addams, Grace Dodge, Joseph Lee, whose advocacy of the changing attitudes was substantiated by Abraham Flexner's epochal book on *Prostitution in Europe*, by Raymond Fosdick's studies of *American Police Systems*, the findings of the Vice Commissions appointed in our leading cities, and the many case studies of patients in clinics and private practice.

My own direct contacts with the problem of VD itself and the means being used to educate both professionals and laymen brought me the conviction that all groups must share the responsibility for the eradication of this scourge and that all professional groups must work shoulder to shoulder in full partnership. So to me the Public Health Nurse became an important factor in the whole picture, and as I have been able I have joined with the many others of like minds to see that she was equipped with knowledge and then freed to make the intimate often very difficult educational contribution in the homes of our people.

To all of us of the American Social Hygiene Association it has been of great satisfaction that our staff were ready to play a vital role when the exigencies of World War II brought the country face to face with the need for integration of all these constructive forces, for trained personnel and facilities, and for essential administration for a dramatic health conservation program which not only helped win the war but demonstrated that its continuance and adaptation to peace-time conditions can put human life conservation on a plane with our programs for conservation of all our natural resources without which our world leadership cannot continue.

As many of you know, our people, our trained personnel, because of their experience and ability are again serving Government as such in the camp areas. There is a probability that with the enlarged plans for Health as a part of the program of the Administration we shall be called upon to enlarge our horizons. That we are ready and equipped to do.

But what of the all-important educational field? What of the factor of morals which can be made vital only by a greater recognition of spiritual responsibilities? The American Social Hygiene Association has long known what the Lord Chancellor's Committee of the British Government puts concisely in a recently issued report on family stability and marriage guidance, namely: "The basic causes of marriage failure are to be found in false ideas and unsound emotional attitudes developed before marriage, in youth and even in childhood. The right time to correct those ideas and attitudes is before marriage."

We of the ASHA are ready to contribute in practical ways to whatever methods may be tried in honest efforts to bring a more wholesome way of life to all our children. Much is being done along lines of youth and marriage counseling as well as advocating the development of practical ways and means of making early marriage possible. In this field the District of Columbia's Social Hygiene Society of which I had the privilege of being a charter member when it was organized in 1918, can be commended on all counts. Its work is an example of what social hygiene societies everywhere could do.

The quick response of the United Service Organization and the American Social Hygiene Association to specific requests of the Secretary of National Defense for aid in securing nationwide civilian cooperation is most encouraging. Your panel discussion this morning on *The Mutual Responsibility of the Community, the Armed Forces and the Serviceman* was both interesting and informative. The joint participation of such distinguished military and civilian leaders not only on the national, but also on the regional, state and local level, meetings in connection with the *Social Hygiene Day* programs in all parts of the United States, forecasts a year of great progress in this most difficult sector of social hygiene.

The present policy and programs of our armed forces as outlined in recent announcements and orders, attest the validity and importance of securing vigorous national, state and local activity to combat not only commercialized sexual promiscuity, but also the far more difficult problem of what a recent writer has called "girls on the prowl,"* a little emphasized or understood tragedy of today.

It is significant that both the military and civilian groups now recognize that spiritual values, moral responsibility and self-discipline are just as vitally important to the civilian as to the soldier on leave or furlough as well as during tours of duty.

It is quite possible that Congress may again consider some form of federal social protection legislation. The nation's experience during the two world wars produced ample evidence of the serious need of federal cooperation with the states in this matter, and of the concrete benefits of such cooperation when carried out effectively by trained personnel. The arguments and supporting data for con-

* *Girls on the Prowl*, Howard Whitman, *Cosmopolitan*, January, 1949.

tinuing similar activities adapted to peace-time conditions are clear and convincing; and only minor details of ways and means are lacking. The public as well as Congress should be giving earnest and early thought to such legislation, especially in this year when most of the State Legislatures are also holding sessions.

Whatever the Congress may or may not do, those who have the responsibility for ways and means should envision the fact that in the field of social hygiene the dramatic appeals of wartime for support of specific education, social protection, and training of the boy to be efficient, self-reliant, courageous and ready to sacrifice everything for victory, must somehow be translated into an equally practical and dramatic peace-time appeal in behalf of both boys and girls for these same qualities and training for a successful peace-time career and for marriage and family living. Our generation cannot escape the responsibility for incorporating this objective in our moral, religious and civic preparation of youth, if we believe in Article 16 of the *Declaration of Human Rights*, adopted December 10, 1948 by the United Nations Assembly, the final paragraph of which reads: "The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of Society and is entitled to protection by Society and the State."

Because of my many years of interested membership in our national body, which grew out of the federation of existing state and local societies in 1914, I trust I may be pardoned if I take a moment or two to remind you that in the American Social Hygiene Association we do indeed have a fitting clearing house for all its member agencies and affiliates, as well as a means of participation in world-wide action through its membership in the several International Unions concerned which have official relations status with the World Health Organizations and other specialized agencies of the United Nations. A splendid demonstration of this which has received especial commendation has been the Association's operation, since 1946, of a Regional Office for the Americas of the International Union against the Venereal Diseases. This has had an important influence in promoting team work and correlation of governmental and non-governmental agencies, and public support of the broad concept of this field of health and welfare. What lies ahead for the Association has been so well expressed by our skillful and devoted President, Philip R. Mather, in the summing up in his annual message printed in the January 1949 *JOURNAL* and *News* that I hope you will agree with me that they warrant repetition at this time. "It seems clear," he said, "if the gains so far made are to be held, that the American Social Hygiene Association must provide for the immediate future:

"(1) Redoubled drive, by public education and community cooperation, to finish up the job of stamping out VD. VD infections still remain the nations' greatest problem in communicable disease control,—still bring tragedy to far too many thousand American homes.

"(2) Constant alertness to the danger of a resurgence of commercialized prostitution, with prompt action when needed. ASHA field

studies for 1948 show 38 per cent of communities with 'bad' prostitution conditions, as compared with 19 per cent a year ago, and 4 per cent at the beginning of 1946.

"(3) Expanded activities to utilize the growing eagerness of the public and of special groups, to join in the program for family life education. Each new generation calls for new and up-to-date materials and methods for this purpose, while standard, well proved publications and projects must be continuously made more widely known and used.

"(4) NO let-up in the year-round campaign to keep the public informed of all these developments, and working as citizen leaders alongside professional social hygiene workers in well-planned, effective community programs. Every state, every community, needs a rounded, balanced social hygiene program for satisfactory progress in health and welfare."

It has been a pleasure to serve as vice president of the Association and to work with you all for so many years in our attacks upon this important group of problems. In that capacity I feel very deeply that we who are members of this Society, we who are so vividly cognizant of the need America has for better mores, for more wholesome living, for broader recognition of the spiritual foundation stones that must be set upon a rock if our way of life is to prevail we must find means by which to renew in the hearts and minds of every man and woman, every boy and girl, the flaming certainty that the individual is important to the evolution of God's Universe because each is an infinitesimal part of the Essence of His Being, and that Freedom for the individual and for the Nation and ultimately for the World can be had and retained only through discipline and self-restraint.

To do our part in making the individual a constructive member of a free society, we must renew our ancient faiths and use, with the utmost intelligence and consecration, such scientific secrets as the Infinite Intelligence permits us to uncover, that our children's children may indeed rejoice in sound bodies, clear minds and understanding hearts.

*Where do you think we are all going?
I will tell you!
Towards happiness that is beyond dreams;
Towards truth that surpasses thought;
Towards realization of something that is both within and
beyond you—
Towards freedom, peace and love.*

With the memories of our yesterdays fresh in our thoughts, the grim facts of today challenging us at every turn and Tomorrow beckoning, we can look forward confidently to a *New Day for Health and Welfare*, in which the American Social Hygiene Association will have full recognition and support commensurate with the public need for its great services.

WE ARE MOVING FORWARD

A SOCIAL HYGIENE DAY REPORT ON PROGRESS IN VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

by

LEONARD A. SCHEELE, M.D.

Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service



DR. SCHEELE

Social Hygiene Day has been a red-letter date on the Public Health Service's calendar since the first of these annual meetings. In fact, of all the voluntary health agencies, the American Social Hygiene Association has the longest record of active partnership with the Public Health Service. When we think back to the days when there was no organized program in this country to combat venereal diseases and related social problems, we retrace a colorful history of teamwork between the Association and the Public Health Service. Both our organizations can feel pride and deep satisfaction in the years of harmonious

work together. Each has contributed to the other's efforts for better social and physical health in our country.

Problem Was Vast Eleven Years Ago

In February, 1938, eleven years ago, Doctor William F. Snow told the United States Senate Committee on Commerce "This is a program which must go through a period of years of sustained effort." He estimated at that time that it would take four years to get prepared for the program; to train more physicians in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis, and to develop State and local programs for venereal disease control. The advent of war and the mobilization of our military forces cut across that preparation period at mid-point, but it accelerated the efforts of every group and individual concerned with the control of syphilis and gonorrhea. Laboratory and clinical research came to our aid with remarkably successful drugs for the treatment of these diseases.

It is difficult to recapture today the feeling we had ten years ago—of confronting a vast, well-nigh insoluble problem. But to veterans like Doctor Snow the problems of 1938 must seem like first-grade arithmetic, compared with the difficulties of thirty-five years ago!

We Are No Longer Fighting a Defensive Battle

In the past decade, we have seen come to pass a great mobilization of resources and their expansion to a nation-wide network of VD con-

trol programs. We have seen the intensification of research and its brilliant results. The task we set ourselves ten years ago was the ultimate conquest of syphilis and gonorrhea. At that time, we did not have a demonstrated cure for gonorrhea. The advent of penicillin as an effective drug in the treatment of both syphilis and gonorrhea marks the breaking point in the long struggle. We are no longer fighting a defensive battle. From 1943 onwards, we have been able to take the offensive.

Ten Year Gains

Since 1938, the death rate from syphilis has declined 45 per cent. Annual deaths due to syphilis have dropped from almost 21,000 in 1938 to less than 13,000 in 1947.

Because of these reductions in syphilis mortality we estimate that the Nation has had added to its productivity a net saving of 90,000 man-years of life each year. Infant mortality from congenital syphilis has decreased by 77 per cent in these ten years. The rate of first admissions to mental hospitals due to syphilis of the central nervous system has decreased by 30 per cent.

These are clear gains. But are we succeeding in controlling the spread of syphilis? The most recent figures show that in those parts of the country where State and local agencies have worked intensively at case-finding and treatment, syphilis is declining. For the past twenty-seven months, the Public Health Service has watched closely the reports of public clinics and rapid treatment centers, and the reports of private physicians. We have watched skeptically, hopefully, scarcely daring to believe the evidence. But though the number of examinations increased through the months by 30 per cent, the number of cases of primary and secondary syphilis among those examined, decreased by a little over 20 per cent. It is these primary and secondary cases that are of utmost importance to control. They represent the "new cases", the evidence that the disease is being transmitted. When we see cases of primary and secondary syphilis declining through almost two and a half years, we are encouraged to believe that at last we are *moving* toward the great goal we set for ourselves a decade ago.

More Health Services Needed

The forward trend toward syphilis control is particularly evident in forty-four cities of 200,000 population and over, where the number of patients with primary and secondary syphilis admitted to treatment, has been reduced by 43 per cent since 1947. These cities have had intensive local control programs for nearly ten years. The present encouraging trend in these areas will undoubtedly continue if the State and local health departments continue their present activities without relaxation. Nation-wide progress, however, depends upon broadening the base of control operations to include all those areas which now lack local health services or whose health departments are not conducting vigorous control measures.

Very little concentrated effort has been made against venereal disease in those parts of the country without local health units. Many existing local health departments need strengthening. Progress in public health depends on the extension to all areas of fully-staffed, well-equipped local health services. The objectives of our special programs, such as venereal disease control, cannot be attained without nation-wide local health services.

Tell All the People—Find and Treat Every Case

Case-finding and treatment are the two factors that have made venereal disease control effective in the United States up to this point. Treatment is important both as a cure for early syphilis and as a preventive of late manifestations of the disease. The important job now is to get more patients under treatment. We no longer have such large concentrations of vulnerable populations as we had during the war, in which to apply mass blood-testing campaigns, hence the problem in many areas has shifted to a search for the individual case and its contacts. During the past eighteen months, public appeal through radio, the press, and other mass media of communication, has proved effective in bringing new patients to examination and treatment.

The purpose of the public appeal is to carry the message to the people that modern medicine holds a promise of cure and to encourage infected persons to seek treatment voluntarily. The health departments of Washington, D. C., and New York City have used public appeal campaigns during the past year, with excellent results. In both cities, thousands of individuals were brought to venereal disease centers for examination and treatment. I hope that other cities will soon undertake similar campaigns. The Venereal Disease Control Division of the Public Health Service has developed new materials for such public appeal campaigns. These are available to State and local health agencies and Social Hygiene Associations.

Social Science Must Keep Pace with Medical

In summary, I would say that in the past ten years, we have made significant progress in control of venereal diseases in the United States. But progress in the attack upon the diseases themselves has far outstripped progress in improving the social conditions which favor their spread. In short, science has been more successful in providing the means for restoring the venereally infected to physical health than in devising effective methods for improving social health.

Many thoughtful observers have warned that the promise of cure of venereal infections may undermine control and increase the social problems related to the transmission of disease.

I would remind you that physical, emotional, and mental health of the individual, the family, and the community is indivisible. Unless our efforts benefit all phases of health, they are fully successful in none. What is needed, I believe, is increased research on the part of those in psychiatry and the social sciences to determine the factors

underlying the spread of venereal infections and the social deviations related to their spread. The medical and related sciences must seek ways to deal with those factors.

We Move Forward Together

Our society is based upon the family and the personal ethics of our religions. Medicine and public health function within that society and must seek ways to support its basic beliefs and accepted patterns of behavior. The work to which the Honorable Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, this year's William Freeman Snow Medalist, has given her outstanding leadership—in education, recreation, social protection, and law enforcement, commands the support of all groups and individuals concerned with public health. I believe that the cooperative effort of voluntary and governmental agencies, which has brought about a successful attack upon the venereal diseases, will produce comparable results in these related fields of social health.

The contributions of the Public Health Service to venereal disease control are well known to this group. In laboratory and clinical research, in field studies, in demonstrations of control techniques, and in administration, our scientists and specialists have written the name of the Service large and bright on the record. But without the support, the friendly criticism, and the strong efforts of our colleagues in the American Social Hygiene Association, and the State and local health and social hygiene agencies, we could not have made these contributions to the common cause. It is my sincere desire that we go forward toward the great objective—together, as we have in the past.

Additional copies of
General Scheele's address may be secured from the

**Division of Venereal Diseases
U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.**

or from the
American Social Hygiene Association, Incorporated

For further information concerning social hygiene publications and materials, including books, pamphlets, films and exhibits, and for information generally on the social hygiene program, membership privileges and other details,

write to the Association at

1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

SIGNIFICANT STEPS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIAL HYGIENE PROGRESS DURING 1948

DR. WILLIAM P. HERBST

President, Social Hygiene Society, District of Columbia

This report has been summarized in order not to infringe on the time of our guest speakers. We couldn't let this occasion pass, however, without calling attention to a few important local achievements in the social hygiene field. Nor could we forego citing the fact that today's distinguished lady, Mrs. Bolton, herself was one of our Society's charter members.

Omitting the host of routine accomplishments, probably the five most significant steps in Washington's social hygiene progress this past year have been:

1. The passage of a model sex-crime law which combines therapy with protection. Our Society first called this problem to community attention, then made a study of its ramifications at the request of Chairman Dirksen of the House District Committee. Several of our Board Members worked on the U. S. District Attorney's committee that formulated the draft.

2. In the field of sex education we have shown the University of Oregon film, *Human Growth*, to sixty or more adult audiences with total attendances exceeding 10,000. As for the 17 public school principals and teachers who have requested use of the film for classroom work, we have referred them to the school administration.

3. The Society's marriage counseling service continues to be more widely used by government agencies, physicians, clergymen, and our fellow organizations as a referral source both for pre-marital and post-marital consultation. Its clients show a surprisingly low record of divorcees.

4. Washington, despite its high economic level and its attractiveness to those who would profit from commercialized prostitution, continues to be one of the world's cleanest cities in that respect. We wish to recognize the constant vigilance maintained by the Special Service Squad of the Metropolitan Police Department in this field, and the fine work done by the policewomen's bureau. Those trained and experienced law-enforcement officers are true "social sanitarians."

5. In the field of venereal disease control, Washington's campaigns received nationwide acclaim during 1948. We doff our hat to Dr. Rubland and to Dr. Taggart, chief, Bureau of Venereal Disease, not only for the excellent campaign of public education via press, radio, pamphlets and other media, but also for their good diagnostic and treatment facilities.

If time permitted, we could detail many additional proofs of progress, but we shall leave those for our executive secretary to cover in his annual report in May.

PRESENTATION OF THE 1949 AWARD OF THE SNOW MEDAL

The presentation of the William Freeman Snow Award for Distinguished Service to Humanity and the announcement of elections to Honorary Life Membership have been for some years memorable features of the Association's Annual Meeting. This year's medal presentation was of special interest since the award recipient, Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, was the first American woman to be so honored. President Philip R. Mather, 1948 Medalist, in presenting the Medal at the Annual Luncheon Meeting in Washington, said:

"I have been looking forward to this moment with the most pleasurable anticipation, for a number of reasons. First, I am glad that the Committee on Awards chose this year to present to a woman this highest Association honor. Of the twelve persons who have received this Medal heretofore only one is a woman, and that is Mrs. Sybil Neville-Rolfe, Secretary-General of the British Social Hygiene Council, to whom the award was given in 1941.

"This is rather surprising, because during the Association's thirty-five years' life many women have played most important parts in the movement. Jane Addams, Grace Dodge and other splendid women were among ASHA founders. Both the staff and the Board of Directors of the Association today include a substantial number of fine women who have made and are making important contributions to the cause, and the same thing is true in the large number of affiliated and cooperating organizations throughout the country. This is largely because from the very beginning women seem to have grasped the fundamental importance of the social hygiene program even more quickly than men, and in addition were much more ready to do something about it. It is therefore particularly appropriate that the Medal today is to be awarded to a woman, the first American woman to be so honored.

"She is, as you know, a Vice President of this Association, and has been for many years. As a Member of Congress from Ohio she has supported and sponsored legislation designed to promote the goals of social hygiene. She is in addition a childhood neighbor of mine in Cleveland, where we both were born, and that is the main reason why I have been looking forward to this moment with so much anticipation, because now I have the opportunity to say whatever I want to about her and all she can do is sit there and listen!

"Mrs. Bolton, you were not hastily selected to be the recipient of this Medal and it was not the decision of any one person, but a committee consisting of former recipients gave long and careful consideration to the question of who was the most deserving of recognition at this time. All were convinced that your deep interest in the purposes of the social hygiene movement and the helpful leadership that you have displayed on so many occasions entitled you to receive the award this year. In this decision I most cordially concur. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, at this time on behalf of the American Social Hygiene Association to present to you the 1949 William Freeman Snow Medal for Distinguished Service to Humanity."



MRS. BOLTON RECEIVES SNOW MEDAL FROM PRESIDENT MATHER

Left to right: General Scheele, Mr. Mather, Dr. Snow, Mrs. Bolton

Responding, Mrs. Bolton said: "Mr. Chairman, I accept this William Freeman Snow award with a glow in my heart, for does it not bind me close within the wondrous circle of those who, like myself, have been privileged to catch a spot of the light shed across the world by the radiant spirit of the man whose name it bears? I count it among the greatest privileges of a privileged life to have been one of the workers in his vineyard. I do thank those who considered me worthy, but most of all do I thank you, Dr. Snow, for the joys of my work with you and for the inspiration that flows from you into all the world."



ANOTHER RECENT HONOR

Mrs. Bolton with her month-old twin grandchildren. In her arms, Mary Peters Bolton; on scales, John Bingham Bolton. Their father is Mrs. Bolton's son Kenyon, of the U. S. State Department.

NEW HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS FOR 1949

As in past years, the Association's Committee on Awards proposed for Honorary Life Membership the names of several persons who have performed outstanding service in social hygiene. Citations for these members were as follows:

Honorary Life Membership for MAJOR LOUIS N. ALTSHULER, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and former Chief, VD Control Branch, Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, was presented at the Association's Annual Luncheon Meeting on Social Hygiene Day, February 2, in Washington, D. C., by PRESIDENT MATHER. The Citation read:

MAJOR LOUIS N. ALTSHULER

MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY

Major Altshuler has given expression to his life-long devotion to conserving and increasing the health of the nation's young men through fifteen years of progressively distinguished service with the U. S. War Department.

Born in Boston in 1904, the son of Maurice and Rose Altshuler, he was educated in Boston's schools and received his medical degree there in 1932. After internship in the Rhode Island State Hospital he returned to his home state to practice medicine and serve as health officer in the town of East Brewster.

Entering the medical service of the War Department in 1934 in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps, his ability was especially recognized in 1937 by his being appointed district surgeon in charge of all CCC medical personnel in the district. He had previously served as district medical supply officer, surgeon of the Ft. Devens, Massachusetts, Enrollment and Separation Center, train surgeon, and district medical sanitary inspector. His next appointment, CCC Assistant Corps Area Surgeon, First Corps Area, gave him responsibility for maintaining medical and sanitation standards in our 167 CCC camps. In addition to his administrative work during this period, Major Altshuler made an important contribution to the field of VD control when he established the first comprehensive VD control program in the CCC.

Commissioned as First Lieutenant with the Medical Corps, Surgeon's Office, Second Service Command in June, 1942, his first assignment was the liquidation of the CCC medical service. On completion of this he was appointed assistant medical inspector, Second Service Command, where he was responsible for the medical inspection of all military installations and was also in charge of medical activities for the Army Specialized Training Program and prisoner of war camps. He was also appointed a member of the Service Command Surgeon's inspection team. Because of his considerable experience and success in medical inspection Major Altshuler was requested to prepare a manual, *Medical Department Questionnaire*, to assist hospitals, posts, camps and stations in making environmental and hospital inspections. For these important

war-time contributions he received the Army Commendation Ribbon as well as letters of commendation.

Major Altshuler's ability and experience have been largely channeled into the field of VD control since 1944 when he was assigned, in addition to other duties, as Service Command VD Control Officer. He established and supervised one of the first VD non-commissioned schools at Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey, originated semi-annual meetings of military and civilian health and law enforcement agencies and the American Social Hygiene Association to correlate civilian and military programs, and set up a VD control exhibit at the request of the Army's Chief of Staff.

Major Altshuler's war time achievements were recognized by his appointment in February, 1946 as Chief, VD Control Branch, Office of the Surgeon General of the Army. Many problems presented themselves: the return of war-time medical personnel to civilian life created great shortages; the war-time approach to VD control seemed doubtful in view of the extremely high incidence rates; and later the problem of penicillin efficacy in the treatment of syphilis had to be faced. After considerable discussion and consultation with Dr. John H. Stokes and other leaders in the field of VD control, a new program was adopted, with emphasis laid on the moral, spiritual and psychological approaches to VD control. Evidence of the new program's effectiveness was a 50 per cent decrease in the incidence rate within the next eighteen months.

It was on Major Altshuler's recommendation and with the approval and guidance of Colonel Tom Wayne, former Chief of Preventive Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office, that the Army's VD Control Councils, now known as the Character Guidance Councils, were established. He also recommended and conducted in this post war period the first VD control indoctrination course for officers, including representatives from the Chaplain Corps, Provost Marshal, Personnel and Administration Division and the Medical Department. *Miracle of Living*, a film for experimental use in the Department of the Army's VD educational program, was conceived by Major Altshuler. The film has been well accepted by many, particularly the clergy and educators.

Major Altshuler is a member of the American Public Health Association, Masons, Military Surgeons, and the Sojourners. Until his recent illness he was a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on VD, the Syphilis Study Section of the National Institutes of Health and the Sub-committee on VD of the National Research Council.

He married Dorothy Marilyn Shoales in 1935 and has two children, Linda Ann, nine, and Herbert Lewis, four. For his record of high achievement in behalf of social hygiene the Committee on Awards confers upon him Honorary Life Membership in the American Social Hygiene Association.

MISS JEAN B. PINNEY, an Association staff member since 1917, Editor, JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE, and Director, Regional Office for the Americas of the International Union against the Venereal Diseases, was presented an Honorary Life Membership by PRESIDENT MATHER at the Association's Annual Luncheon in Washington, D. C. The Citation read:

JEAN BURROWS PINNEY

A Vermonter by descent and by long residence in the Green Mountain State, Jean Pinney was born, by one of those whims to which even the best of New England parents are prone, in distant Minnesota, though she soon remedied that early misstep by returning to the home of her ancestors. Good New England stock from Old England, those ancestors, as their given names testify: Jane and John and Priscilla; Eliza and Jonas and Horace. Names with no nonsense about them, that sound over and over again through the pages of New England history and that may be heard almost as often in Vermont towns and on her farms today.



LOUIS N. ALTSHULER



JEAN B. PINNEY

Jean Pinney's parents were Edwin Martin Pinney, architect and builder, and Georgianna Burrows Pinney. When they were young married people the rich farm lands of Minnesota were being opened up for settlement by pioneers from the older states, and the young couple thereupon followed the course of empire to the West. Mr. Pinney's early death, however, sent the youthful widow and her child back to Vermont, which always thereafter was their real home. There, and in the neighboring New England states, Jean received her education and there too she had her first experience of welfare work, as a volunteer with Red Cross, club and church groups.

Vermont has always been home to Miss Pinney, it is true, but pioneer blood breeds pioneers and pioneers are always setting out to conquer new worlds. Thus it was that in 1917 the young Jean cut a trail from Vermont to New York and there joined the staff of the American Social Hygiene Association,

itself then a young organization, and a pioneer in its chosen field, and at the time deeply concerned in helping to win World War I. With only one brief interval, during which she returned to Vermont to serve as the State's first Woman Factory Inspector, Miss Pinney has been an important and responsible member of the Association's staff ever since. Her work for social hygiene has been as the work of ten, as the following statement of her activities, taken from *Who's Who in America*, indicates.

- October 1, 1917, joined ASHA staff
1918-1919 Loaned to U. S. Army, Quartermasters Corps, for service with Commission on Training Camp Activities, Washington, D. C.
1923-30 Secretary ASHA Finance and Membership Committees.
1930-42 Director Public Information and Extension, and of Publications Service.
1932-49 Editor, Journal of Social Hygiene and Social Hygiene News.
1942-46 Director, ASHA Washington Liaison Office, in charge of special cooperative relationships with U. S. Army, Navy, Public Health Service and Social Protection Division.
1944-46 Secretary, ASHA Committee on Inter-American cooperation.
1944-48 Secretary, ASHA Committee on International Relations and Activities and Director of International Liaison Office for International Social Hygiene Agencies and Activities.
1947-49 Director, Regional Office for the Americas, International Union against Venereal Diseases, and the Union's accredited representative to the United Nations World Headquarters at Lake Success. Also served as Field Representative for the Union in Western Europe during the autumn of 1947.

Has served as secretary and organizer of numerous regional conferences on social hygiene, including the Caribbean Conference in Puerto Rico, 1944. She has travelled throughout the United States, speaking before state and community groups and conferring with social hygiene leaders.

Miss Pinney is a member of various professional groups, among them Advisory Council, Women's Interest Section, Army Bureau of Public Relations; National Women's Advisory Council on Social Protection; American Public Health Association, and American Association of Women in Public Health. She is a Consultant on Health Education for the Venereal Disease Division, U. S. Public Health Service.

Aside from her editorial service for ASHA publications, she has written numerous articles on social hygiene for publication in other periodicals. She has also written articles, sketches and fiction on general subjects, and has collaborated in a number of play scripts and film scenarios. She lists her special interests as writing, painting, music, the theatre, dairy farming, her church as the Congregational, and her home as Fairwood Farm, Morrisville, Vermont. It is probably unnecessary to state that the dairy farming project has been an undertaking carried out in Vermont rather than in Manhattan, now for many years her second home.

Printed lists of offices held are at their best cold things in cold type. No such listing as that given above can possibly convey the wealth and warmth of creative effort that has gone into this pioneer's work for social hygiene. Everyone everywhere who knows the social hygiene movement knows Jean Burrows Pinney and her contribution to the nationwide program in this country and to social hygiene activities abroad. It is in recognition of that contribution that the Committee on Awards is proud to confer upon her Honorary Life Membership in the American Social Hygiene Association.

DR. J. R. HELLER, *Director, National Cancer Institute, and former Chief, Venereal Disease Division, U. S. Public Health Service, was awarded Honorary Life Membership, at a meeting of the State Mental and Social Hygiene Society in Columbia, South Carolina, his native State, on February 10. GOVERNOR J. STROM THURMOND, college friend of Dr. Heller, made the Citation, which read:*

JOHN RODERICK HELLER

M.D.

To those who have known and worked with him, for however long or short a time, "Rod" Heller's selection of the community of Fair Play, South Carolina, as a birthplace seems especially fitting and significant. Whether or not the delightful name of his hometown was in any way influential, these two revealing words are definitely among those to be chosen, along with "intelligent", "hard-working", "skilled" and "well-trained", "cooperative", "friendly" and a score of other favorable phrases, in describing his attitude toward life and his service to public health and social hygiene.

Son of a physician—his father was John Roderick Heller, Senior, M.D.—and accustomed from childhood to the medical atmosphere, Dr. Heller has spent his entire professional life in work for the public health, and until his last Spring's appointment as Director of the U. S. Public Health Service's National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Maryland, has served continuously in the campaign for prevention and control of the venereal diseases.

His first experience in this field occurred in 1930, when, following graduation from Emory University School of Medicine and a year's internship at Southern Pacific General Hospital, he became clinician for the Georgia State Board of Health and was assigned to a joint project undertaken with the Public Health Service for the study of mass syphilis treatment methods in the Negro population. His work in this project, which ran for a year, led to an assignment to the Government Venereal Disease Clinic at Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he spent a year and gained valuable experience in VD, genito-urinary diseases and gynecology. In July, 1932, he began a two-year assignment with the Tennessee State Department of Health, as Director of its program of VD Prevention and Control, including the educational work which supplemented clinical activities. In the course of this program he did pioneer work in finding and treating syphilis among the inmates of the State's penal institutions.

Dr. Heller's Public Health Service career since then has embraced a wide variety of assignments. In 1934, at the syphilis clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital he collected data for the "Cooperative Clinic Group" which developed the standard methods for syphilis diagnosis and treatment so widely accepted and practiced previous to development of penicillin therapy. He has served as Ward Surgeon in a U. S. Marine Hospital (San Francisco, 1935); as Quarantine Officer (Gallops Island, Boston, that same year); as VD Consultant to the State Health Departments of Alabama and Pennsylvania in addition to the Georgia and Tennessee assignments. For four years, (1937-1941) as District VD Control Officer for USPHS District 4, with headquarters

in New Orleans, he worked with the health departments of ten Southern states in inauguration or expansion of VD activities in line with the renewed nationwide effort to stamp out syphilis and gonorrhea which was then being undertaken with funds and authority provided by the National Venereal Disease Control Act passed by Congress in 1938.

In April, 1941, Dr. Heller was transferred to Washington to serve with the USPHS States Relations Division, and on July 1, 1943, former Surgeon General Parran appointed him Chief of the VD Division. His skilful direction of the Division's role in the "five-power team" of Army, Navy, Public Health Service, Social Protection Division and American Social Hygiene Association had much to do with the success of the cooperative program, which under the "eight point agreement" achieved for the Armed Forces the "lowest VD rate in wartime history".

After V-E Day, Dr. Heller applied himself with characteristic energy and excellent results to the development of methods and materials for a new and augmented attack on the venereal diseases in civilian communities, many of which were finding increased VD among postwar problems. By this time penicillin treatment of VD, developed late in 1943 by the USPHS Research Laboratory at Staten Island, N. Y., had become fairly well established in the United States, and Dr. Heller was instrumental in the planning and conduct of numerous projects in cooperation with the State Health Departments, for seeking out infections, for testing and utilizing the new therapy, and for educating the public to possibilities of cure.

His success in carrying through the complexities of these projects, and in administering the Federal "grants-in-aid" to the states for such purposes, led to his selection as Director of the National Cancer Institute by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele, when Congress early in 1948 provided funds for a greatly expanded cancer program, with a "grants-in-aid" plan similar to that for VD. Dr. Heller took over the new assignment on May 15, becoming Assistant Surgeon General.

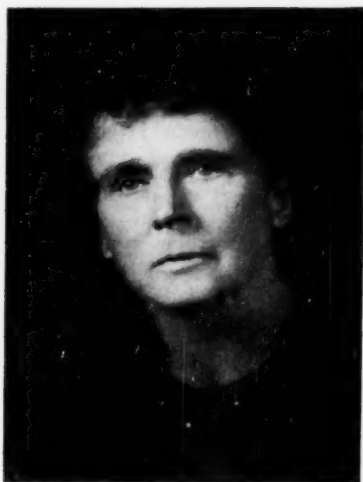
A staunch believer in voluntary social hygiene effort, throughout his career he has sought and maintained close cooperation with the American Social Hygiene Association and its state and local affiliates, and has encouraged the establishment and affiliation of new citizen groups wherever feasible. His interest in the voluntary movement has also been expressed by his service as a Technical Counselor for the International Union against the Venereal Diseases, and his participation in the Union's 1947 General Assembly in Paris. He is at present President of the American Venereal Disease Association, and recently was elected a Director-at-Large of the American Cancer Society. His professional memberships are many and various.

Dr. Heller's home life has been as successful and satisfactory as his professional career. In 1934 he married Susie May Ayres. Their three sons, John Roderick III, eleven, Hanes, eight, and Winder, two, round out a charming and typically American family group.

The American Social Hygiene Association's Committee on Awards is happy to cement the bond of our long-standing friendship by electing Dr. Heller as an Honorary Life Member.



J. R. HELLER



JESSIE F. BINFORD

Honorary Life Membership was conferred upon Miss JESSIE F. BINFORD, Executive Director, Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, the presentation to be made at some future time. The Citation read:

JESSIE FLORENCE BINFORD

A.B., L.H.D.

In 1917, when Secretaries Newton D. Baker and Josephus Daniels, acting on recommendations of the American Social Hygiene Association, set up the Army and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities and asked Raymond B. Fosdick to head up this forerunner of today's USO and social hygiene educational and recreational programs of the Armed Forces, he assembled a notable array of trained workers to assist him. Among these was an outstanding group of young women already experienced in social hygiene protective work, who made up the staff of the Law Enforcement Division's Section on Protective Work for Women and Girls, in communities near military camps and naval stations. Jessie Binford was one of this group.

Through World War I she was Supervisor for the Midwestern States in this important pioneering effort and, after the war, when the Government's Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board was organized to assist the States in social hygiene activities, she continued to serve in important positions for this agency.

Her training and experience for this work had been thorough. In Marshalltown, Iowa, where she was born daughter to Thaddeus and Angie Beasley Binford, as a girl she was a volunteer social worker. Study at Rockford College, and Smith College whetted her ambitions in this field, and in 1902 she went to Hull House, where she is still a resident, to become one of Jane Addams' pioneering group.

In 1909 she became associated with the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, was appointed Executive Director in 1916 and, except for her war record cited above, has served continuously in this capacity since that time. Her work for this trail-breaking agency, which she modestly says, "has extended my interest and services into wider fields than those of most social workers, as we concern ourselves with all that affects fundamentally the welfare of children and youth"—has attracted world-wide attention.

Her most recent honor, received October, 1948, is the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from the Paris Academy of Sciences, Arts and Belles Lettres. Earlier in the year her Alma Mater, Rockford College, bestowed a similar honorary degree. In December, 1948, she was one of five Americans publicly cited by the Volunteers of America "for bringing the Christmas spirit to the nation the year round". She is naturally a member of many national organizations—as well as their state and local branches—concerned with the field to which she devotes herself, including the National Child Labor Committee, National Conference of Social Work and the National Prison Association. During World War II she was a valued member of the Federal Social Protection Division's National Advisory Committee. She has been active in the several White House Conferences on Child Welfare. Her affiliations and services with Chicago groups and agencies are recorded in every effort made during the last four decades for betterment of community government and community conditions. They range from such broad-gauge community projects as those of the Mayor's Commission of Human Relations, through such highly specialized activities as those of the Chicago Academy of Crime and Criminology. She is of course a longstanding member of the American Social Hygiene Association, to whose program she has continuously and generously contributed time and thought. She has been a member of the Illinois Social Hygiene League's Board of Directors for a good share of that state society's busy forty years. She serves the Chicago Committee of Fifteen in a similar capacity.

Alongside her administrative duties for the Juvenile Protective Association and her advisory services to many other agencies, she has found time to set down on paper in thought-provoking phrases the theories, principles and experiences which make for progress and win cooperation in the endeavor to better the lives of underprivileged children.

Jessie Binford, true to the Hull House spirit, has found time too, while professional duties pressed, to remain an individual, keenly aware of the broad values of life. Among her chief interests are a farm which she owns and manages in her home county of Iowa, where she also has business and real estate properties. She is co-owner of a Texas ranch. She is a

member of the Chicago Women's City Club, and is affiliated with the Methodist Church. She is, in fact, besides being a pioneer and leader in her chosen field, an allround person, whom the Committee on Awards is proud to add to the roster of Honorary Life Members.

DR. THOMAS H. STERNBERG, wartime Director, Venereal Disease Control Division, Preventive Medicine Service, Office of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, and at present a practicing physician in Los Angeles, California, was elected to Honorary Life Membership, the presentation to be made at some future date. The Citation read:

To THOMAS H. STERNBERG, M.D.

- . . . Grandson of a former Surgeon General of the United States Army.
- . . . Disciple of Dr. John H. Stokes, eminent syphilologist of the University of Pennsylvania.
- . . . Successful teacher, practitioner of medicine and consultant.
- . . . Distinguished director of the Venereal Disease Control activities of the U. S. Army during World War II.
- . . . Leader in public health and social hygiene work.

in recognition of his outstanding services in war and peace, the American Social Hygiene Association has the honor of awarding

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Biographical Notes

Born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, July 25, 1908.

Graduated from Northwestern University, June, 1932, with degree of Bachelor of Science.

Graduated from Northwestern University School of Medicine, 1934.

Instructor and Fellow in Dermatology and Syphilology, University of Pennsylvania, 1934-1937.

Practiced medicine at Peoria, Illinois, specializing in dermatology and syphilology, 1937-1941.

Major, later Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, United States Army, 1941-1946.

Director, Division Venereal Disease Control, Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army, 1944-1946.

Awarded Legion of Merit by the United States War Department, 1946.

Associate Clinical Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, University of California at Los Angeles, 1947-.

Consultant and Chief of Dermatology Service, Wadsworth General Hospital, U. S. Veterans Administration, West Los Angeles, 1946-.

Attending Dermatologist, Los Angeles General Hospital, 1946-.

Consultant in Dermatology and Syphilology at McCormack General Hospital, Los Angeles, 1947-.

Consultant, Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army, 1946-.

Special Consultant, United States Public Health Service, 1946-.

Member Sub-committee on Venereal Diseases, National Research Council, 1943-.

Diplomat American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology, 1943.

Fellow American Academy Dermatology and Syphilology, 1939.

Fellow American Medical Association, 1937.

Member of the Advisory Committee, Los Angeles County Venereal Disease Council, 1947-.



THOMAS H. STERNBERG



BYRON H. CAPLES

Honorary Life Membership was awarded to Dr. BYRON H. CAPLES, Director, Division of Venereal Disease Control, Nevada State Health Department, and President, Nevada Social Hygiene Association, the presentation to be made at some future time. The Citation read:

BYRON H. CAPLES, M.D.

Few physicians have made so great a contribution as has Dr. Byron H. Caples to the solution of the difficult social problems involved in the complex epidemiology of syphilis and other venereal diseases. As a practitioner of medicine, health officer, president of a social hygiene society, and a leading citizen of his community, he has persistently pressed forward the broad program of social reform, improvement of laws, and of law enforcement, without which no venereal disease control program can succeed.

His services to the city of Reno and the state of Nevada have been long and unselfish, intelligent and tireless. He has been advisor, sponsor and often spokesman for the American Social Hygiene Association in his state.

His genial personality, his humor, his genius for friendship have endeared him to all who know him . . . a wide circle of men and women extending from New York to San Francisco.

Dr. Caples has two sons, John R. Caples of New York City and Robert Cole Caples of San Francisco, the latter, a portrait artist, being responsible for the excellent drawing which appears in connection with this citation.

In recognition of his great services to public health and social welfare, and as a token of affection and esteem, the Awards Committee has the pleasure and honor of conferring on Dr. Caples Honorary Life Membership in the American Social Hygiene Association.

Biographical Notes

Born in Fostoria, Ohio, 1877.

After attending the public schools and various colleges, he graduated Doctor of Medicine from New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School 1903.

Served for seven years as Assistant Visiting Surgeon and Chief of Clinic, Bellevue Hospital Urological Service.

Served as Captain of the Medical Corps, United States Army, during World War I.

Has practiced urology in Reno, Nevada, since 1922.

Has been Director, Division of Venereal Disease Control, State Department of Health of Nevada, since 1937.

Member of the Washoe County and Nevada State Medical Societies.

Member of the American Urological Association.

Fellow of the American Medical Association.

Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION



AWARDS HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP

To

Committee on Awards



**THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION**

January 31, 1949

Association Headquarters, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE BUSINESS SESSION

The Business Session of the Annual Meeting was held at 10:00 A.M. with Dr. William F. Snow, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding, and a quorum of members attending. The documents and reports presented, and approved by Association members, have been placed on file for inspection.

Report of the Board of Directors

WILLIAM F. SNOW, M.D., *Chairman*

As required by the By-laws and the Association's charter as a membership non-profit corporation under the New York State laws, the following reports were presented to the members on behalf of the Association's Secretary, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis:

The Executive Committee, including the Annual Report of the Executive Director; the Finance Committee; General Advisory Board; Committee on Awards; Committee on International Relations and Activities; Committee on National Defense Activities; the Corporation Report for 1948; Reports of the Treasurer and Auditor for 1948 and the Budget and Program for 1949.

The Board held three meetings during the year, and its members have been unusually active between meetings in Standing Committees and on special field missions in behalf of the Association in the United States and abroad. The Board stated that the Executive Director has rendered distinguished service in unusually difficult situations requiring resourceful and effective planning. The staff has characteristically supported the Board and its Committees tirelessly and without regard to personal interests and sacrifice.

Report of the Executive Committee

BAILEY B. BURRITT, *Chairman*

The Committee has continued to represent the Board of Directors in supervising the program and expenditures of the Association during the year. The annual report of the Executive Director,* as

* *New Approaches to Old Objectives*, Annual Report of the American Social Hygiene Association for the Year 1948. Walter Clarke, M.D. Preprinted as Pub. A-750. (Free on request.)

published in the February JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE, gives the details of activities carried out.

The Committee has worked closely with the Finance Committee and the National Defense Committee in planning and reviewing the budget and recommending the necessary changes to keep within the funds available. For 1949 the Committee has agreed with the Finance Committee in laying out a program of essential activities for Field Services and the National Office, including Public Information and Publications, Community Service, Education and Public Health Activities, Legal and Social Protection Activities and Membership and Finance promotion.

The cost of these activities has been estimated at approximately \$400,000 for the year and a budget in this amount has been approved by the Board and the National Budget Committee as follows:

EXPENDITURE BUDGET FOR YEAR 1949

FUNCTIONS OR PROJECTS	
1. Public information and extension.....	\$115,543.00
2. Legal and social protection.....	64,880.00
3. Educational and public health division.....	75,030.00
4. Publications and educational materials.....	24,000.00
5. International activities.....	26,700.00
6. Board and committee activities.....	37,180.00
7. Administration and maintenance.....	51,667.00
8. Contingent fund.....	5,000.00
<i>Total General Budget for 1949.....</i>	<i>\$400,000.00</i>
9. Estimated additional expenditures for National Defense Activities.....	220,000.00
<i>Total Budget for 1949.....</i>	<i>\$620,000.00</i>

Report of the Finance Committee

OREL J. MYERS, *Chairman*

The Committee during 1948, as in the previous year, depended wholly on voluntary contributions for Association funds, these coming in the main from community chests and direct contributions. The number of individual gifts (7,583) was 7 per cent higher than in 1947, although the average amount of each gift was smaller. Community Chest quotas were higher in 1948. The Association was included in 63 Community Chests for an amount of \$84,579.28, representing a 14 per cent financial increase as compared with the previous year. In accordance with the Association's policy on federated fund-raising, requests were sent to Community Chests only after its program and budget had been approved by the National Budget Committee.

Obtaining grants from the USO for the Association's National Defense Program and from the Tuberculosis and Health agencies in states where ASHA carries on a joint program, were important phases of the Committee's work during 1948.

The Committee stated that the trend of federated financing on a state basis, as recently established through Michigan's United Health

and Welfare Fund, with the Association as a participating agency, was a hopeful development during 1948.

During 1949 the Committee will continue to work toward an increase in the number of separate contributions, inclusion in a larger number of Community Chests and enlargement of membership.

Report of the Treasurer

TIMOTHY N. PFEIFFER, *Treasurer*

The treasurer has approved the following financial statement as of December 31, 1948.

NET WORTH LESS ADJUSTMENTS—January 1, 1948..	\$111,669.47
INCOME—January 1 to December 31, 1948	
Contributions	\$271,450.51
Membership dues and subscriptions to JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE	4,470.03
Income from books, pamphlets, films and other materials	24,274.01
United States Public Health Service and other projects	40,683.58
Miscellaneous income	729.58
<i>Total Income for 1948.....</i>	<i>\$341,607.71</i>
EXPENSE—January 1 to December 31, 1948	
Public information and extension.....	\$ 86,365.62
Legal and social protection.....	51,093.99
Educational and public health.....	39,167.39
Publications and educational materials.....	22,832.47
International activities	20,793.54
Board and committee activities.....	31,305.86
Administration and maintenance.....	42,179.17
National defense activities project.....	67,776.60
<i>Total Expense for 1948.....</i>	<i>\$361,514.64</i>
MARGIN OF EXPENSE OVER INCOME FOR 1948.....	\$ 19,906.93
ASSETS:	
Cash, including revolving funds and petty cash..	\$ 75,611.18
Advances for travel and services.....	2,875.00
Accounts receivable	4,699.72
Accrued income	17,776.60
Securities	82.50
William Freeman Snow Medal Fund.....	264.58
<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>\$101,309.58</i>
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	\$ 5,851.45
Accrued expense	3,385.32
Accounts receivable—credit balances.....	310.27
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<i>\$ 9,547.04</i>
NET WORTH—December 31, 1948.....	\$ 91,762.54
The Association begins the year 1949 with a net worth of \$91,762.54 consisting of:	
Cash on Hand	\$ 75,875.76
Securities	82.50
Accounts Receivable	7,574.72
Accrued Income—Account of U.S.O. Contribution..	17,776.60
	<i>\$101,309.58</i>

Liabilities		\$ 9,547.04
NET WORTH—January 1, 1949.		\$ 91,762.54
For General Funds	\$ 91,497.96	
For William F. Snow Medal Fund.	264.58	

The books of the Association have been audited and a copy of the auditor's report has been submitted.

Report of the General Advisory Board

JOHN H. STOKES, *Chairman*

The General Advisory Board has continued to function through two groups of Committees, Division Reference Committees and Special Purpose Committees. A number of new members have been elected during the year. The resignation of Mr. Ray H. Everett of Washington, D. C., as chairman of the Committee on Public Information and Publications, is reported with regret. The personnel of the various committees as of March, 1949, stands as follows:

I. DIVISION REFERENCE COMMITTEES

Committee on Medicine and Public Health

Dr. Thomas B. Turner, Baltimore, Md., <i>Chairman</i>	Dr. Bruce Webster, New York
Dr. E. Gurney Clark, New York	Dr. Onis G. Hazel, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Mary H. Emberton, Denver, Colo.	Dr. William A. Brumfield, Jr., Albany, N. Y.
Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, Albany, N. Y.	Major General Raymond W. Bliss, Washington, D. C.
Dr. James C. Magee, Washington, D. C.	Dr. Walter Clarke (member ex-officio and secretary), New York
Dr. Malcolm L. Merrill, San Francisco, Calif.	
Dr. Arthur Schoch, Dallas, Tex.	
Dr. Albert W. Snoke, New Haven, Conn.	

Committee on Legal and Social Protection

Judge Peter M. Horn, New York, <i>Chairman</i>	Miss Henrietta Additon, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
Mr. Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio	Mr. Charles J. Hahn, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Eliot Ness, Cleveland, Ohio	Col. Forrest Braden, Mt. Dora, Fla.
Capt. Rhoda J. Milliken, Washington, D. C.	Chief Walter F. Anderson, Raleigh, N. C.
Mr. Edward J. Kelley, Washington, D. C.	Mr. Bascom Johnson, Pleasantville, N. Y.
Capt. Donald S. Leonard, Detroit, Mich.	Mr. Paul M. Kinsie (member ex-officio and secretary), New York

Committee on Education and Special Problems

Professor W. Carson Ryan, Chapel Hill, N. C., <i>Chairman</i>	Dr. Alice Crow, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Janet Fowler Nelson, Old Green- wich, Conn.	Dr. Bertha Gold, New York
Dr. Paul Popenoe, Los Angeles, Calif.	Professor Herbert Walker, New York
Professor Helen Judy-Bond, New York	Professor Morey E. Field, New York
Dr. G. G. Wetherill, San Diego, Calif.	Dr. Gabriel R. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Kathleen W. Wooten, Milledge- ville, Ga.	Dr. George S. Stevenson, New York
Dr. Lester Crow, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dr. James H. S. Bossard, Philadelphia, Pa.
	Mrs. Betty A. Murch (ex-officio and secretary), New York

Committee on Membership and Finance

Mr. Philip R. Mather, Boston, Mass.,
Chairman

Mr. Ernest Boyd MacNaughton, Portland, Ore.

Mr. James M. Hepbron, Baltimore, Md.

Hon. Frank M. Dixon, Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Louis Lowenstein, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. J. Patrick Rooney (member ex-officio and secretary), New York

Committee on Public Information and Publications

(Serving also as the Editorial Board for JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE)

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, Red Bank, N. J., *Chairman*

Dr. Beverley M. Boyd, New York

Dr. Mabel G. Leshner, Camden, N. J.

Miss Jean Henderson, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Edward L. Keyes, New York

Dr. Granville W. Larimore, Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Dwight S. Perrin, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. William F. Snow, New York

Mr. Capus Waynick, Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. C. Mayhew Derryberry, Washington, D. C.

Dr. John H. Stokes, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Jean B. Pinney (member ex-officio and secretary), New York

Committee on Community Services

Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, New York, *Chairman*

Mr. Walter W. R. May, Oregon City, Ore.

Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Mary Edwards Shaw, New York

Dr. Thomas H. Sternberg, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Howard Strong, Washington, D. C.

Professor C.-E. A. Winslow, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Esther E. Sweeney (member ex-officio and secretary), New York

II. SPECIAL PURPOSE COMMITTEES

These committees, as authorized by the Board of Directors, include:

Committee on National Defense Activities

This Committee was reactivated during the summer of 1948 to supervise the Association's national defense activities, undertaken at the request of the Federal Interdepartmental Venereal Disease Control Committee. Committee members are:

Mr. Philip R. Mather, Boston, Mass., *Chairman*

Dr. George Baehr, New York

Mrs. Dwight S. Perrin, Syracuse, N. Y.

Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson (retired), New York

Dr. William F. Snow, New York

Rear Admiral Charles S. Stephenson,

U.S.N. (retired), Washington, D. C.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Stanford University, Calif.

Committee on International Relations and Activities

Dr. William F. Snow, New York, *Chairman*

Dr. Robert H. Bishop, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. Bascom Johnson, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Jean B. Pinney, New York

Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, Somerville, Mass.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Stanford University, Calif.

Dr. George Baehr, New York

Mrs. Josephine V. Tuller (member ex-officio and secretary), New York

Joint Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association and ASHA Chairman, Dr. Robert Fischelis; Secretary, Dr. Walter Clarke

Committee on Religious and Moral Influences and Training

Committee on Marriage and Family Conservation

National Venereal Disease Committee

National Education Committee

National Law Enforcement Committee

Committee on Industrial Health

Of these Special Purpose Committees, the first three named have been especially active during 1948. Separate reports have been filed by the National Defense Committee and the Joint Pharmaceutical Committee. The report of the Committee on International Relations and Activities follows:

Report of the Committee on International Relations and Activities

THE WORLD SCENE

The Committee's work during 1948, the third year of the Association's postwar international program, has kept step with a rapidly moving procession of dramatic and important advances in the health and welfare field, both governmental and non-governmental:

... The official birth of the World Health Organization, following the First World Health Assembly in Geneva last July, with emphasis on prevention and control of venereal diseases as world health problems;

... The recognition by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund of syphilis as a menace to maternal and child health and its allocation to World Health Organization of two million dollars to fight this disease in war devastated countries;

... The progress of international efforts against commercialized prostitution through the United Nations Division of Social Activities;

... The advances in world-wide education made through the United Nations Specialized Agency UNESCO;

... The program for human welfare promoted by the International Labor Organization of the United Nations;

... The adoption of an International Bill of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly; and

... The support of social hygiene objectives by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women;

All these are evidences of governmental acceptance of social hygiene principles and practice.

On the voluntary side, 1948 has seen development of plans for strengthening of the International Union against the Venereal Diseases as the international voluntary agency in this field, following Union acceptance by the World Health Organization for official relationship.

In the Western Hemisphere, there has been a steady growth on national emphasis on social hygiene problems and endeavor, highlighted by the Second Central American Conference on Venereal Diseases in Guatemala last April, the Sixth Annual Meeting of the United States-Mexico Border Public Health Association held in Texas and Mexico, and the observance in February of National Social Hygiene Day in Mexico and through the Caribbean area, as well as in Canada, and by an important Argentinian conference in September.

The Association, through our Committee, has aided and cooperated with all of these projects. Activities may be summarized as follows:

I. Liaison with the United Nations.—Special services have been given to the aforementioned Commissions and Specialized Agencies of the UN, as well as its Secretariat, by personal interviews and correspondence. Constant contact has been maintained with the Secretary of the World Health Organization Venereal Disease Section in Geneva, and with the Chairman of the WHO Expert Committee on Venereal Diseases, especially as regards the circulation of the Committee's reports in the Americas in Spanish and in English. Special contact has also been maintained with the Section on Social Defense of the Division of Social Activities and aid given with regard to the revision and circulation of revised conventions relating to international traffic in women and children. The Division of Social Activities has been supplied with contacts and other information in connection with the establishment of "working parties" on the problems of prostitution in the Americas.

II. International Union against the Venereal Diseases.—Cooperation has been maintained during the year through assistance to the Union's president, Dr. William F. Snow; through operation of the Regional Office for the Americas, and as the U. S. member agency of the Union. The U. S. delegation to the 1948 General Assembly of the Union in Copenhagen in September included two American Social Hygiene Association representatives. The Regional Office assisted in preparing the documents which served to secure approval of the Union for WHO official relations, which action means that WHO will look to the Union as the international non-governmental agency in the field of social hygiene.

III. Field Trips and International Conferences.—In 1948 field trips were made by two Association representatives to the following countries: Denmark, England, France, Germany, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands and Switzerland. During the first half of the year, continued service was given to the Union's treasurer, who completed a year's tour through the Americas. The International Liaison Office has participated in thirteen international meetings since January 1st.

IV. Visitors.—Forty-three distinguished visitors from twenty-three countries have come into the office for counseling, program-planning, materials and introductions to strategic persons. These visitors represent UN officials, national leaders in the field of dermatology and syphilology, Ministries of Health, national and international agencies, educators and social workers.

V. Distribution of Publications and Materials.—Individuals and agencies in sixty-five different countries have been provided with information, guidance, publications, films, etc. Important among these is the provision of the JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE, the SOCIAL HYGIENE NEWS and kits of Social Hygiene Day program and publicity aids for 108 Information Centers operated by the United States Government and the United Nations in every part of the world.

PROGRAM FOR 1949

The Committee asks approval of the following program for the coming year:

General Activities (continued from 1948)

1. General service of information and materials, including the study of social hygiene educational materials suitable for adaptation to various countries, and of practical ways and means for their circulation . . . contribution to the *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE* of items for *World News and Views*, as well as information for articles of special interest regarding world social hygiene situation.

2. Operation of a Regional Office for the Americas for the International Union against the Venereal Diseases.

3. Cooperation with other international voluntary agencies.

4. Cooperation with international units of Federal and national voluntary agencies in the United States.

5. Cooperation with national social hygiene agencies in other countries.

6. Liaison and consultant service to the United Nations and the UN Specialized Agencies.

Special Projects for 1949

1. Participation in the following meetings:

a. General Assembly of the International Union against the Venereal Diseases, Rome, Italy

b. Seventh Annual Meeting of the U. S.-Mexico Border Public Health Association, planned for Spring in border cities in Arizona (or Texas) and Mexico

c. Second World Health Assembly, June 13-July 1, Rome, Italy

d. Other national and international events and activities relating to social hygiene programs.

2. Assistance to the Division of Social Activities of the United Nations in the development of small working parties in South and Central American countries to aid in combating commercialized prostitution.

3. Publication and distribution of reports and materials, including especially the English version of the proceedings of International Union against Venereal Diseases meetings, and the reports of the Expert Committee on Venereal Diseases of WHO, as requested by the World Health Organization. The Committee on International Relations and Activities considers the prestige gained through the fulfillment of such requests (as made to us by the WHO Expert Committee on VD) extremely important.

4. The Committee has in mind plans for working out a way of developing much needed materials in other languages on a sales basis.

5. Development of a project to present to Foundations for the purpose of financing staff to do community organization in countries where World Health Organization pilot programs, utilizing penicillin as the treatment of choice, are being established. This is in answer to an urgent request from WHO for such personnel.

6. Cooperation with voluntary social hygiene agencies and other responsible groups requesting such aid as can be given them, especially in South and Central American nations, looking toward development of strong national social hygiene programs.

7. Promotion of wider use of microfilm services and extension to additional countries and channels for use.

FINANCES

The budget approved by the Board of Directors and the Finance Committee for the year 1948 totaled \$20,950. For the year 1949, a budget of \$24,330 was recommended by the Committee, which would allow for increases in travel, postage, translations, publications and materials. These increases are necessary in considering the world-wide scope of our program, when distances are so great, and most foreign countries maintain currency restrictions, making it impossible for persons overseas to pay for materials. It is earnestly hoped that these increases can be granted for the year 1949 in order that the social hygiene opportunities facing us today for progress in world health and welfare, which are greater now than ever before, can be met by an efficient and well-run program.

The Committee desires to make special acknowledgment of the general cooperation of the staff and personal and financial assistance of members of the Board of Directors and of many citizens in the United States and other countries.

Report of the Committee on Awards

JOHN H. STOKES, M.D., *Acting Chairman*

As recorded elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL the Committee designated Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton as 1949 recipient of the William Freeman Snow Award for Distinguished Service to Humanity and nominated six social hygiene leaders for Honorary Life Membership in the Association.

Dr. Stokes served as chairman because of the illness of Major General Ireland.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions

ALAN JOHNSTONE, *Chairman*

This Committee, functioning as a standing committee to receive recommendations and resolutions submitted during the year, recommended adoption of the following resolutions.

I
COMMUNITIES AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Whereas, the United States of America has undertaken a great increase of its Armed Forces to safeguard our country's security, and

Whereas, the personnel of our Armed Forces is distinguished by its extreme youthfulness, and

Whereas, the youthfulness and comparative inexperience of Armed Forces personnel no longer having the benefits of normal family life, creates problems for members of the Armed Forces and the civilian communities which they visit.

Be It Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association appeals to all communities and their official and voluntary agencies to organize to support the National Defense Program and Establishment and to protect their own communities and the youthful soldiers, sailors, and airmen by:

1. Cooperating to remove all unwholesome conditions which affect health, welfare, and morals.

2. Cooperating to afford the maximum of wholesome facilities and opportunities in the communities for youthful members of the Army, Navy and Air Force by making available to them:

- (a) information as to wholesome community facilities
- (b) facilities for washing-up, resting, meals, rooms for a night, and low priced housing for himself and his family
- (c) public recreational facilities with programs for his special benefit; commercial recreation at reduced rates regulated to avoid unwholesome conditions and contacts
- (d) the homes of families in the communities for wholesome social intercourse
- (e) the churches for religious services, religious instruction classes and church sponsored social groups for wholesome social outlet
- (f) special reading or study facilities in the local schools and universities, and
- (g) sight-seeing tours under governmental or private auspices.

II
THE CHARACTER GUIDANCE PROGRAM

Whereas, the Character Guidance program adopted by the Army and Air Force is oriented to encourage the growth of moral responsibility, spiritual values and strong self-discipline in the individual and is founded upon the assumption that the Army and Air Force have an obligation to the parent of the youthful soldier or airman to duplicate the wholesome influence of the home and the community so far as practicable under conditions of military service, and

Whereas, the Character Guidance program adopted by the Army and Air Force and the similar program of the Navy is based upon sound Social Hygiene principles and is a marked advance over the former venereal disease control program which overlooked certain fundamental approaches, and

Whereas, the Character Guidance program assumes greater importance because of the comparative youth of our Armed Forces, and

Whereas, the Character Guidance program requires the wholehearted support and cooperation of the civilian community to render it effective.

Be It Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association (1) offers its wholehearted cooperation in interpreting the aims of the Character Guidance program to civilian communities and wishes to render whatever services are desired by the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy to help assure success of the Character Guidance programs in operation, and (2) appeals to the civilian communities, their official agencies, and their citizen organizations to lend moral support and offer cooperation to the Armed Forces in the execution of the Character Guidance program.

III

SAFEGUARDING FAMILY LIFE

Whereas, there is need for comprehensive studies of the problems of safeguarding the family as the basic unit of our society, and

Whereas, the May 7, 1948 report of the American Bar Association Committee in the legal section of the National Conference on Family Life, made the proposal later endorsed by the conference to urge the President of the United States to appoint a Commission on Marriage and Divorce, and

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the American Social Hygiene Association at its June meeting endorsed, in principle, the above recommendation, and

Whereas, the Governors of fourteen states have expressed interest in the creation of state commissions to study the problems of safeguarding family life.

Be It Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association urge its members to recommend and lend support to the establishment of a national commission by the President of the United States and of state commissions by the governors of the various states to be composed of leaders drawn from the field of law, religion, medicine, education, sociology, psychiatry, and social work, which commissions shall study the problems of family conservation to the end that contributions may be made toward the safeguarding of family life and the preservation of the American home.

IV

HOLDING THE GAINS AGAINST COMMERCIALIZED PROSTITUTION

Whereas, there has been a "creeping back" by commercialized prostitution, eating away the major gains made against the "racket" from the point where it was at an all time low during World War II, and

Whereas, this creeping back must be stopped, the gains must be retrieved and held to assure success in the struggle against venereal disease.

Be It Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association urge all communities to take immediate steps to

1. close all houses of prostitution
2. prevent gain by all third party interests from prostitution
3. apprehend the practitioners and besides utilizing legal and health measures, provide them with social treatment for their own and society's welfare.

V

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

Whereas, the International Association of Chiefs of Police at its 55th Annual Convention, October 10-14, 1948, was concerned with the problem of venereal diseases and prostitution, particularly in cities near which members of the Armed Forces are stationed, and

Whereas, the International Association of Chiefs of Police underscored the necessity for full cooperation with health officers and with all others interested in the elimination of venereal disease and prostitution.

Be It Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association congratulate the International Association of Chiefs of Police on its efforts to make its program maximally effective, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association offer to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, when desired by it or its members, whatever services the American Social Hygiene Association may be capable of rendering, particularly to the end that commercialized prostitution and other conditions which encourage promiscuous sex activities, may be suppressed and venereal diseases eliminated.

VI

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

Whereas, the National Sheriffs' Association in its Seventh Annual Convention on April 7, 1948, resolved that it favored the adoption by national, state and local governments of a broad and comprehensive policy of Social Protection and including the suppression of commercialized prostitution and unorganized sex promiscuity, and

Whereas, the National Sheriffs' Association further resolved to endorse the program of the American Social Hygiene Association and pledge its support to the said American Social Hygiene Association.

Be It Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association congratulate the National Sheriffs' Association and expresses its gratitude for the efforts of the National Sheriffs' Association to make the Social Protection program maximally effective, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association offer to the National Sheriffs' Association, when desired by it or its members, whatever services the American Social Hygiene Association may be capable of rendering to assist the National Sheriffs' Association in the suppression of commercialized prostitution and sex promiscuity.

VII

SPECIALIZED COURTS

Whereas, the experience of half a century has demonstrated the social advantages of taking children out of the criminal courts and the setting up of juvenile courts concerned with diagnosing the causes of criminal and wayward behavior, and providing therapy, and

Whereas, the experience in civil matters relating to family life has also demonstrated the advantage of specialized courts equipped with staffs of trained specialists such as pediatricians, nurses, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychometrists, psychiatric caseworkers, social caseworkers, group workers, marriage counselors, teachers, depending upon the size of the city.

Be It Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association:

1. Endorse the principle of specialized social courts as contributing to the welfare of the community, family and the individual.
2. Urge the social and health agencies, the voluntary organizations of the cities of the United States to consider the extension of such specialized courts to communities which do not have them.
3. Urge the communities which do have them to give consideration to acquisition of the necessary professional services as part of their courts so that these

courts may render the greater service for the conservation of youth and the family.

VIII

DECREASE IN CONGENITAL SYPHILIS

Whereas, reports of congenital syphilis and infant mortality from congenital syphilis, especially in the last decade, have shown substantial decreases, and

Whereas, prenatal examination laws enacted in thirty-six states and prenatal examinations as routine hospital and medical practice, contribute toward ease finding, prevention and early treatment of congenital syphilis.

Be It Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association (1) Urge its affiliates and all other interested voluntary organizations to publicize the necessity for women who are pregnant, or believe or suspect they are pregnant, to seek early medical advice, (2) Endorse and encourage prenatal examinations as a routine hospital and medical practice, (3) Encourage consideration of prenatal examination laws by all the states in the Union which do not now have them.

IX

SYMPOSIUM ON KINSEY REPORT

Whereas, the findings of the so-called Kinsey Report * have stirred the public, have increased the interest in problems of sexual behavior to a higher plane, and have caused professionals in the field to re-examine their basic premises and procedures, and

Whereas, the Symposium held at the 1948 Conference of Social Hygiene Executives provided an authoritative critique of the findings of this Report, and cardinal opportunity for rethinking social hygiene principles and approaches for practice which will have profound effect upon the field.

Be It Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association express the deep indebtedness, to the symposiasts, of all persons and organizations interested in social hygiene problems, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the American Social Hygiene Association dedicate itself to make the Symposium the starting point of significant advances in the field.

X

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, the ranks of those who have made signal contributions in the advancement of the various objectives of social hygiene have been depleted by death since the last Annual Meeting of the Association, and

Whereas, this Association profoundly feels their loss, and

Whereas, this Association and the general public owe them a debt of gratitude for the services which they have rendered.

Be It Resolved, that the Association solemnly records its sorrow at the passing of Dr. Rupert Blue, Allston Burr, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Dr. Andrew G. DuMez, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Dr. J. Lynn Mahaffey, General John J. Pershing, Dr. Alice Salomon, Col. Julia Stimson, and Dr. James E. West, and dedicates itself to continue in their tradition.

* *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy and Clyde E. Martin. W. B. Saunders Co., 1948. Proceedings of the Association's Symposium here referred to are published under the title of *Problems of Sexual Behavior*. 144 pp. \$1.25.

The following resolution, customarily adopted each year, was introduced and approved:

RESOLVED, that the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors, of the Executive Committee, and of the Officers of this Association heretofore had, be and the same are hereby ratified, adopted, and approved, and made the acts and proceedings of the Association at this meeting, to take effect as of the several dates on which the acts and proceedings purport respectively to have been had.

Report of the Committee on Credentials

ROBERT P. FISCHER, *Chairman*

In accordance with Association By-laws, this Committee checked the attendance of the Annual Meeting and declared that there was a quorum of members present.

During 1948 the Committee functioned as the Membership Committee and reported the total membership of the Association to be 22,500 made up as follows:

Contributing Members:	
As of January 1, 1948.....	2,307
Received during 1948.....	7,583
Continued Contributing Members resident in participating Community Chest areas.....	7,397
Non-Contributing Members:	
Life, Sustaining, Honorary, Corresponding, Collaborating and Society.....	2,792
Membership Subscribers:	
Current.....	145
Continued.....	2,276

Report of the Committee on Nominations

GEORGE J. NELBACH, *Chairman*

Officers and members of the Board of Directors were nominated and elected for 1949 as follows:

Honorary President: Ray Lyman Wilbur, M.D., Stanford University, California
President: Philip R. Mather, Boston, Massachusetts
Chairman of the Board of Directors: William F. Snow, M.D., New York
Secretary: Mrs. David C. Prince, Schenectady, New York
Assistant Secretary: Miriam English Doll, New York
Treasurer: Orie R. Kelly, New York
Assistant Treasurer: Herbert I. Wood, New York

Honorary Vice-Presidents: Reginald E. Gillmor, Washington, D. C.; Major General Merritte W. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Major General Irving J. Phillipson, Passaic, New Jersey; Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla, S.J., St. Louis

Vice Presidents: Frances Payne Bolton, M.C., Cleveland, Ohio; Louis I. Dublin, M.D., New York; Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, Tennessee; Ernest Boyd MacNaughton, Portland, Oregon.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

These new members were elected: Marvin A. Blach, Birmingham, Alabama; Armistead B. Carter, San Diego, California; Michael Daroff, Philadelphia, Penn-

sylvania; P. D. Houston, Nashville, Tennessee; W. F. Lorenz, M.D., Madison, Wisconsin; Waldo L. Treuting, M.D., New Orleans, Louisiana; Arnulf Ueland, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. J. B. Waterman, Mobile, Alabama.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1949

The appointment by President Mather of the following standing committee members for the year 1949 was announced:

<i>Committee on Resolutions</i> , Alan Johnstone, <i>Chairman</i> , Newberry, S.C.	
Roy E. Dickerson, Cincinnati, Ohio	Harriet S. Cory, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.
P. K. Houdek, Kansas City, Mo.	Daniel Howell, Los Angeles, Calif.

<i>Committee on Credentials</i> , Dr. Jacob A. Goldberg, <i>Chairman</i> , New York	
John K. Williams, Birmingham, Ala.	Mrs. Charles D. Center, Atlanta, Ga.
Armistead B. Carter, San Diego, Calif.	Thomas Connolly, Syracuse, N. Y.

<i>Committee on Nominations</i> , George J. Nelbach, <i>Chairman</i> , New York	
Mrs. S. W. Miller, Boston, Mass.	Mrs. D. C. Prince, Schenectady, N. Y.
F. G. Scherer, Portland, Ore.	J. R. Heller, M.D., Washington, D. C.

The Business Meeting adjourned at 11:30 A.M.

How Many People Read YOUR Journal?

"Figures don't lie . . ." folks say . . . yet the Association's Publications Service gets new proof every day that the size of our monthly print order for the **JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE** is no true count of its circulation! A statistically-minded staff member recently estimated that about ten persons read each copy, judging from letters and inquiries we get from people who, though they are neither members nor subscribers, speak of the **JOURNAL** as an old friend.

Be that as it may, this is a good time of year, while we can still supply all numbers from January on, to make sure that everybody in your vicinity who wants or needs it has access to this "official social hygiene spokesman." How about that librarian friend? The Health Chairman of your PTA or club group? The young student neighbor next door? Or the pastor and parish-workers of your church?

All these and other professional friends, you will remember, are eligible for the privileges furnished by

LIBRARY MEMBERSHIP SERVICE

which, for **\$3.00 Annual Dues**, provides along with the **JOURNAL . . .**

The **SOCIAL HYGIENE NEWS . . . Free pamphlets . . . 10% discount on book purchases.**

You are cordially invited to nominate as many of your friends and associates as you wish for these privileges. Just send us their names and addresses, with occupation or profession noted, and **\$3.00** for each **Library Membership**.

*(Please add 50 cents if publications are to be sent outside USA. And incidentally, your nomination of overseas friends for **Library Membership** will be particularly welcome, as the demand for the **JOURNAL** is far beyond our ability to supply without help.)*

Our Membership Service Is at YOUR Service!

National Current Events and Dates Ahead

- April 3-10** **National Negro Health Week.** 35th Observance. Objective: Cooperate with your health agencies and your neighbors for better health and sanitation in your community.
- April 6** **Army Day.** Marks entry of United States in World War I. First observance of Army Day in 1928. Official recognition by Congress, 17 March, 1937. *Sponsor:* Military Order of the World Wars. *Purpose:* To honor the veterans of World War I and II; and to provide opportunity for the Army to report to the people. *Slogan:* *The United States Army—Part of the Team—for Security.*
- April 8-9**
Philadelphia **American Academy of Political and Social Science.**
- April 24-30**
Jacksonville
Florida **American Pharmaceutical Association.** Annual convention.
- April 25-29**
Hollywood
Florida **General Federation of Women's Clubs.** Annual convention.
- April 30-May 7** **National Boys and Girls Week.** 25th Annual Observance. Theme: *Building for Citizenship.* Suggested daily programs: April 30, *Citizenship Day*; May 1, *Day in Churches*; May 2, *Day in Schools*; May 3, *Health and Safety Day*; May 4, *United Nations Day*; May 5, *Careers Day*; May 6, *Family Day*, and May 7, *Day of Recreation.* For further information and materials, including a poster and *Manual*, write to the NB&G Week Committee, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Room 950, Chicago 1, Illinois.
- May 7-8**
Phoenix **American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.**
- May 8-14** **National Hearing Week.** Marking the completion of 3 decades of activity in organized movement for prevention of deafness, conservation of hearing and rehabilitation of those who are hard of hearing. For details address American Hearing Society, 817 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.
- May 16-18**
St. Louis **National Congress of Parents and Teachers.** 52nd Annual Convention.
- May 18**
Hotel New
Yorker,
New York **National Social Welfare Assembly.** Spring Meeting. Subject: *Economic Forces Affecting Social Welfare.*
- June 9-11**
Cleveland **National Probation and Parole Association.**
- June 10-12**
Cleveland **American Association of Social Workers.**
- June 12-18**
Cleveland **National Conference of Social Work.** 76th Annual Meeting.
- June 27-30**
Atlantic City **American National Red Cross.** 1949 National Convention.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Last Month.—*New Approaches to Old Objectives*, the Association's Annual Report for 1948, is in such strong demand that we shall soon have to say "Sorry . . ." to some requests. . . . Meanwhile ASHA members have priority, if you need a copy for a friend. . . . Remember also that the full Report appeared in the February JOURNAL. . . . In this number also, and handy for your international meeting as well as general interest, *Social Hygiene, the Citizen and the United Nations*. . . . (This is reprinted as Pub. A-752. 5 cents.) The full number 35 cents as usual.

This Month.—The two principal addresses in this Thirty-sixth Anniversary Number are being reprinted for continued distribution. . . . Mrs. Bolton's *A New Day for Health and Welfare* is Pub. A-755. . . . Surgeon General Scheele's *We Are Moving Forward* is Pub. No. A-754. . . . A few extra copies of the whole number may be secured IF your request reaches us promptly. (N.B. The Anniversary Number furnishes a good introduction to the JOURNAL and the Association generally, as mentioned on page 142. . . .)

Next Month.—*The State of the Union with Regard to Commercialized Prostitution* is the theme of the April JOURNAL. . . . If you read *New Approaches* and the February SOCIAL HYGIENE NEWS, you know that the prostitution racketeers are making good to some extent on their wartime boast that "the lid" would "be off" as soon as the war was over. . . . This issue of the JOURNAL describes the size and shape of the problem in the USA today and tells how some communities are beating back the racket. . . . Public interest in this matter will make this number go fast. . . . Better let us know early if you want extra copies. 35 cents.

In May.—The Washington Panel Discussion on *Mutual Responsibilities of the Community, the Armed Forces and the Serviceman* (see Annual Meeting Program, page 102) was such a lively and stimulating event that the JOURNAL editors believed readers would welcome its publication. . . . Reprints are planned. Let us know if you are interested.

The June JOURNAL.—This will be the *Annual Library Number*, with a full collection of Book Reviews and other usual reference material. . . . More next month on the Table of Contents.

New ASHA Pamphlets and Leaflets

For Family Life Education.—A number of additions and revisions have recently been made in the ASHA *Family Life Education Series* of pamphlets and leaflets. Among them:

Education for Personal and Family Living, as applied to the Social Hygiene Field. The preliminary report prepared the ASHA Education Committee, with Dr. Snow as Chairman and Dr. Jacob A. Goldberg as Secretary and Editor, has been completed and revised for a second edition. With new cover design and 1949 bibliography, this is finding wide use. Pub. No. A-715. 20 pp. 15 cents a copy.

Sex Education in the Home, by Helen W. Brown, M.D. This standard pamphlet for parents has been restyled, with attractive new cover, new text and revised reading list. Pub. No. 844. Price 10 cents.

Choosing a Home Partner, by Newell W. Edson. Eighth printing of this helpful text for young people. Pub. No. A-176. 10 cents.

Easy Answers to Your Child's "Sex Questions." This 4-page leaflet for parents is a new revised edition of the favorite *How Should You Tell Your Child about Sex?* The delightful photographs are combined with new text, a new format and a pleasant blue cover to set off the new title. Price is the same, 5 cents per copy; \$3.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.

For further information on these and other social hygiene publications
write to
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THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION
organized in 1913, is the national voluntary agency for social hygiene.

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